

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1775.

THE

[NUMBER 1698.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published the 3d July 1775.
Flour at 16/ per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of half Flour to weigh
1lb. 10 grs. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6/ 00	Beef per Barrel	45/ 00
Flour	11/ 00	Pork	65/ 00
Brown Bread	13/ 00	Salt	3/ 00
West-India Rum	3/ 00	Indianna, Liberty & Property	19/ 00
New-England do.	2/ 00	Chocol. per Doz.	19/ 00
Muscovado Sugars	6/ 00	Rec. Wax	3/ 00
Single refined ditto	3/ 00	Indian Corn per Bush.	3/ 00
Molasses	3/ 00	Wood	20 to 25

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age	Water	H. M.	Sett.
Thursday 24	3	after 4	before 7
Friday 25	4	4	4
Saturday 26	5	4	4
Sunday 27	6	4	4
Monday 28	7	4	4
Tuesday 29	8	4	4
Wednesday 30	9	4	4

Days 14 Hours 32 Min the 20th.

LATELY Imported from
Georgia and Charlestown, a Parcel
of Rice, and to be sold by Thomas Frank-
lin, at his Store in the Fry
97 1700 New York, July 12, 1775.

A Constitutional

Post-Office,

Is now kept at J. Holt's Printing-Office, in Water-
Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York.
WHERE Letters are received in, and carefully
dispatched by Riders who may be de-
pend upon for the faithful Performance of Duty,
and Execution of the most important Trusts that
Business may require, as none but Men of Property
and approved Characters, will be employed.

The Posts for Philadelphia and the South Western
Colonies set out about 8 o'Clock every Monday
and Thursday Morning, proceed that Day thro' the
Town of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Rahway, Wood-
bridge, Bonum Town, Piscataway, and Brunswick,
to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Mails
with the Posts from Philadelphia, who pass thro'
Frankfort, Bridget, Trenton, and Maidenhead. These
Posts the next Day (Tuesday) return with the
Mails to the above Office in New-York, and to Mr.
Bradford's, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia,
from whence other Posts set out for the Westward
and Eastward at the usual Times. Those from New-
York for the Railroad, set out about 9 o'Clock on
Monday, about Noon on Thursday, and return to
New-York with the Eastern Mails, on Wednesdays
and Saturdays.

The Rates of Postage for the present, are the
same that they used to be under the unconstitu-
tional Post Office, and accounts are carefully kept of
all the Monies received for Letters, as well as ex-
pended on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules
are altered, and Offices regularly established, through-
out the British Colonies, by each Provincial and by
the Continental Congress, what shall be done be-
fore that Time, may be taken into the Account,
and properly adjusted.

The Subscriber having at all Times, acted con-
scientiously, and to the utmost of his Power, in sup-
port of the English Constitution, and the Rights
and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants
of the British American Colonies, especially as a
Printer, regardless of his own Personal Safety or Pri-
vate Advantage; and having always, both by Speech
and Publications from his Press, openly, fully, and
plainly denied the Right of the British Parliament
to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, in any
Case whatsoever, without their own free Consent;
and does his utmost to stimulate his Countrymen,
with whom he is determined to live or die free, to as-
sert and defend their Rights, against the Encroach-
ments and unjust Claims of Great-Britain, and ev-
ery other Power. And as he has, by this Conduct,
incurred the Displeasure of many Men in Power,
and been a very great Sufferer, the greatest he
believes, in this Country—by the Stoppage and Ob-
struction given to the Circulation of his News-
Papers by the Post Office, which has long been an
Engine in the Hand of the British Ministry, to pro-
mote their Schemes of enslaving the Colonies, and
destroying the English Constitution; (the very In-
stitution and Existence of this Office, afforded the
Ministry, one of the most plausible Arguments in
favour of their pretended Right to tax the Colonies,
and was a Pretext of their admission of that
Right, and of the exercise of it.) And as the Co-
lonies are, at length roused to defend their Rights,
and in particular to wrest the Post Office from the
tyrannical Hands which have long held it, and
put it on a Constitutional Footing; and many Gen-
tlemen among the most hearty and able Friends to
America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies,
both in and out of the Continental Congress, ha-
ving encouraged the Subscriber to hope, that they
think him a proper person to hold the Office of Post
Master in this Colony, with the Success of which he
is well acquainted, and will favour his Application
for the same; He humbly requests the Favour, Con-
currence and Assistance of the Honorable Conven-
tion of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appoint-
ment to the said Office, the Duties of which it will
be his constant Care to discharge with Faithfulness,
and to general Satisfaction, ever grateful for Fa-
vours conferred, and anxious to deserve them.

JOHN HOLT.

The following Gentlemen appointed Cap-
tains, by the Provincial Congress, for the
infantry of volunteers, to enter into
service, for the defence of the Liberties of
America, in the first Battalion to be
raised in the City of New-York, under
the command of the Colonels M Douglass,
and Ritzema, have thought proper to
make public, the following places of ren-
dezvous, and the encouragement to volun-
teers

CAPTAIN John Weissenyelt, and Capt.
Gethom Mott, at Mr. Foster Lewis's,
innholder, near Beekman's slip. Captain
Willet, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's, inn-
holder in the Broadway. Captain Jacob
Cheesman, at Mr. John Rutter's, in Cher-
ry Street. Capt. Samuel Broome, at Mr.
Foster Lewis's. Capt. John Quackenbos,
at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's. Mr. Edward
Bardin's Chapel Street, innholder, and Mr.
Foster Lewis's. Capt. John Johnson, at
Mr. Edward Bardin's. Capt. William
Gosforth, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's.
Captain Lieutenant John Copp, acting in
the absence of Capt. Richard Vanick,
private Secretary to General Schuyler, at
Capt. Josiah Banks, in Little Dock Street,
near the Exchange, and at Mr. William
Mariner's, in Horse and Cart-Street, inn-
holders. Capt. Van Wyck, at Mr. Ab-
raham Van Dyck's.

Volunteers, from the time of their enlist-
ment, to enter into immediate pay, at one
shilling and eleven pence per day; and also
to receive one dollar per week, until they
are encamped, in order to enable them to
support themselves in the intermediate time;
and they are likewise to be provided with a
suit of regimental clothes, a firelock, am-
munition, accoutrements, and every other
article necessary for the equipment of
AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

GOD save the CONGRESSES.

MR. HOLT,

Please to insert the following in your next
paper, and you will oblige your humble
servant,
L. L.

"The King fell from a state of dreaded
greatness, to a state which excited
the pity of his friends and the contempt
of his Enemies."

THIS, Mr. Holt, is the observation of
a celebrated English Historian; this
pity, this contempt, that a British monarch
was held in by his subjects, was partly cau-
sed by the corrupt advice of a set of court
sycophants, who flattered a prince, as amia-
ble as a father and a husband, as our pre-
sent most gracious sovereign, (who is an ex-
ample in conjugal tenderness and affection)
with such bombast flattery and rant, that he
absolutely at last thought himself risen
to Divinity, and with this idea he com-
menced hostilities against the rights, lives,
and inheritance of his subjects; what was
the event? "Why he fell from a state of
"dreaded greatness, to a state which ex-
cited the pity of his friends and the con-
tempt of his enemies"; and after going
through a series of hardships, difficulties,
and misery, fell a fatal and bleeding victim
to his own obliquity, the pride of an im-
pious woman, and the sophistical unconstitu-
tional jargon of his favourites. God forbid
that future Historians should have occasion
to make such a remark, or that the annals
of our country should ever again be inter-
larded with such a melancholy, though just
observation.—There is in every society
a number of men, to whom tyranny is in
some degree profitable; men, devoid of
every virtue, and qualification, requisite to
rule in a free state. Kings and Kingdoms
owe their fall to such vultures. It is a me-
lancholy truth that you have too, too many
men amongst you, who either, by being
educated in the principles of SLAVERY,
or who having bartered principle for inter-
est, have become the deluded instruments of
all the villainous purposes of mean ambi-
tion; it behoves every good citizen, to mark
them, and they are easily discovered. The
political tenets of high episcopacy is brand-
ed on the forehead of every Tory; of every
enemy to the constitution, of every foe to
American Liberty. The form of the con-
stitution may be preserved when the spirit
of it is lost; and should you submit to the
demands now made upon you by the British

Parliament, you would lose not only the
spirit but the form, and retain only the sha-
dow. Where is the hardened Ruffian that
can reflect coolly on the present ministerial
measures, without feeling for the honest,
the virtuous, the brave, the loyal Ameri-
cans! Where is the man of sentiments and
feelings that can deliberately think of the
hostile preparations to enslave a loyal, brave
and free people, without dropping a tear?
Could truth reach the ear of our most gra-
cious sovereign, we should not be thus per-
terted with the oppressive acts of a venal
Parliament; nor would our cities be invested
with troops to enforce those acts, and deprive
us of our privileges. "The remonstrance,"
(says Voltaire in his Universal History) that
Du Pinlin Merney made to Lewis 13th, at
near four score years of age, deserves to be
transmitted to posterity. "For a King to
wage war with his subjects, is only a mark
of weakness. Authority depends on the peace-
ful submission of the people; and is establish-
ed by the prudence and justice of him who
governs. Military force ought not to be ex-
erted but against a foreign enemy. The late
King would have sent those new Statesmen
to School, to learn their political elements: They
are like unskilful Surgeons, who have
no other remedies to propose, but causticks
and amputations, and would advise a man to
cut off a sound arm together with that which
is mortified." How honourable for Great-
Britain, how happy for America, was a sage
English Nobleman, to make such a remon-
strance to George 3d, our limited monarch,
as Du Pinlin Merney made to Lewis 13th,
who was absolute. But alas, we can only
lament the degeneracy of the age! were the
British Senate graced with such characters
as filled it in 1621, Americans would not
have been oppressed, nor Britons disgraced,
with the unwarrantable measures lately
adopted. Men who regard their own pri-
vileges will scorn to invade those of others;
but corruption that undermines mischief,
hath sapped the foundation of British Pa-
triotism; the growing evil hath spread far
and wide, and hath tainted the minds of
men with such an incurable degeneracy,
that the virtue and public spirit of our
forefathers, is become the scoff of every late
hireling, and the ridicule of every modern
politician. The depravity of many of the
citizens of New York, is so obvious, so
monstrous, so shameful, that it behoves
every man who wishes well to his King's
happiness, and his country's weal, to be vi-
gilant in counteracting the poisonous doc-
trines, and infamous schemes of a crew of
sycophants, who are too apparently en-
gaged in the subversion of our laws, and
the ruin of our country; whose selfish mean
souls are grasping at power and wealth, by
means that debase human nature, and must
stamp their names with infamy, to the latest
posterity. For temporary benefits they are
stabbing the vitals of the constitution, to ob-
tain the gracious smiles of Lord North, a
traitor and a tyrant, they are entailing Sla-
very on themselves and their children; in-
fatuated men, reflect! let not the imprecations
of your children, and the curses of your
country attend your names to the grave!—
Many such characters, in the British Colonies,
are, I fear, in hallowed robes; more for-
ough I know than may be in military trap-
pings. It is storied in their own history, that
when the Emperor Constantine endowed the
church with lands and possessions, the voice
of an Angel was heard in the air, crying,
"Hodie, venenum infunditur in ecclesiam."
"This day poison is poured into the church;"
and bitter experience has confirmed the truth
of these words, whatever we believe, con-
cerning the being by whom they were ut-
tered; of this execrable potion, the Bishop
of Rome took the first draught; and all
Christianism furnish instances of pests who
long to tipple this wine of fornication, our
wife and pious reformers began therefore
absolutely renouncing the cup, and 'tis too
top evident, that in spite of the admonitions
of prophecy, the principles of sound policy,
and the experience of every age since this
destructive bowl was filled up, in which spi-
ritual gifts and worldly benefits, are absurd-
ly compounded together, that some of the
Protestant clergy are as desirous to take the
intoxicating sip, as those who with the
scarlet whore, have often got drunk, and

defiled the nations. Your countrymen and
mine, Mr. Holt, have now much at stake, the
present struggle calls for all, and perhaps
for the best effort of the friends of liberty.
"Courage, then Americans! liberty, religion,
and sciences are on the wing to these shores."
The finger of God points out a mighty Em-
pire to your sons: the Savages of the wilder-
ness were never expelled to make room in
this, the best part of the Continent, for
idolaters and slaves. The land we possess
is the gift of heaven to our fathers, and di-
vine providence seems to have decreed it to
our latest posterity. Let us read to the his-
tory of our venerable Ancestors, the first
adventurers to America, their conduct, and
sufferings will stimulate us to act with firm-
ness and perseverance, in the support of such
dear and hard earned privileges. We must
now concur heartily in the defence of our
best birthrights. The time is come that re-
quires not only zeal but intrepidity and pru-
dence in the support of our privileges.—
"The day now dawns in which the founda-
tion of this mighty Empire is to be
laid, by the establishment of a regular Am-
erican constitution.—All that has hitherto
been done, seems to be little besides the col-
lection of materials for the construction of this
glorious fabric:—'Tis time to put them
together." The transfer of the European
part of the great family, is so swift, and our
growth so vast, that it now appears that
the stone is cut from the mountain, and laid
as the corner stone of American glory, and
shall flourish, whether peace or war; fa-
mine or plenty; poverty or affluence; in a
word no circumstance, prosperous or ad-
verse, can happen to our parent; nay, no
conduct of hers, whether wise or impru-
dent, no possible temper on her part, kind
or cross grained, will put a stop to this build-
ing. There is no contending with omni-
potence, and the predispositions are, in nu-
merous, and so well adapted to the life of
America, that our success is indubitable;
and Britain, who began the work, will not
cannot, withhold her assistance, her assis-
tance did I say; she will spend all that she
has.—Nay, she is coming, in her own per-
son, and will desert her beloved island, to
complete the stupendous and lasting monu-
ment of her power.—What an era is this
to America! and how loud the call to vi-
gilance and activity! as we conduct so will
it fare with us and our children.—The ju-
dicious and impartial Mr. Hume, says the
difficulties have ever been distinguished for
their noble and strenuous exertions in favour
of liberty to them says he, we are indebted
for what civil liberty we enjoy. It is with
reluctance I have mentioned them, for I
here own the liberal of all denominations,
and it's to a number of them all that we owe
what we now enjoy; It is to men of such
principles that America must now look
up for temporal salvation; principles that
not only constructed, but have preserved our
constitution; principles which every arbi-
trary Prince, as well as every arbitrary
Minister have used all their influence and
artifice to annihilate: By such an attempt
the arrogant and insatiable race of Stuart,
fell from royal dignity to princely beggary,
depending for a subsistence on his Holiness
the Pope, a mortifying instance of bigotry and
superstition as well as an humbling ex-
ample of the impotency of a King divorced
of the affection of his subjects; surely no man
will deny but that the measures adopted and
contended for by Lord North, and associ-
ates, are measures very similar to those which
worked the downfall of this arrogant and
insatiable family. These men were ene-
mies to liberty, and the political conduct
and hostile preparations of our rulers, leaves
us no room to doubt either their principles
or intentions: It is even said that Americans,
are soon to be taught loyalty on English
gibbets, I doubt not but when ever the cal-
toid of civil tyranny is erected, that Whigs
and their adherents will be the first victims;
it is a word as obnoxious to the present mi-
nisters, as it was agreeable to the minister
of George 2d. indeed whatever was esteem-
ed merit in the reign of George 2d, it de-
merit in the reign of George 3d, of which
the oppressive acts, hostile preparations, and
effusion of blood, to enforce those acts against
the poor devoted dissenters, the constitu-
tional sons of freedom in Massachusetts Bay

bear testimony. Now I trust the friends of liberty will still persevere with that fortitude and bravery that becomes a people engaged in such a noble cause, and act with that rectitude of soul, which has hitherto so eminently distinguished them; and regardless of the unmeaning ravings of men basking in the sun shine of a mitre, or banqueting under the auspices of a corrupt court, they will still persevere in the old fashioned loyalty of their illustrious forefathers, and like them I hope, will proceed with such caution and spirit, as neither to be over awed nor outwitted—And now, my fellow sufferers, I lay down my pen and take up the sword in behalf of liberty, until my country shall call me to assume it.—I am your reader and friend.

July 14, 1775.

L O N D O N, April 29.
The late proclamation of the States General in favour of the British minister, says a correspondent from Amsterdam, has caused such murmurings and dissensions among the people that it is daily expected to be called in.

Letters from Grenada say, that the Dutch islands of Curacao and St. Eustatia are full of European goods, sent there with a view of carrying on a very lucrative trade with the British Colonies.

May 5 We hear that three of the regiments lately embarked to America had orders to proceed to Philadelphia, that they might be there at the time the Grand Congress hold their second meeting, in order to protect the Congress, and preserve the peace and order of that city at such an important period.

It is said that upwards of 60,000l. sterling, has been remitted from the treasury in England, to be distributed among the friends of government.

By the ship Barclay, Capt. Cox, from Liverpool, we have received the following advices.

May 26. This day the House of Lords was prodigiously crowded, expecting that the Queen would have been present. A little before two o'clock the Lord Chancellor came, and the House went to prayers.

About two o'clock his Majesty was seated on the throne, and having sent a message by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to the House of Commons, desiring their attendance; the Speaker delivered himself to the following purport:

"**SIR,**
"Your faithful Commons present to you three money bills; the first for raising money by loans or exchequer bills for the service of the year 1775; the second for establishing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000l. three per cent annuities, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the other for appropriating the surpluses of the sinking fund for the service of the current year. These are all necessary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigencies of the times could justify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America, have been the chief cause of this expense; and I trust, that when the people of America see, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws; if, on the contrary, they should persist in their resolutions, and that if the sword must be drawn, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and support the supremacy of this legislature. A great part of the bill in has been taken up in determining complaints respecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wisdom of the last Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praise justly due to the Committees who have acted so much to the satisfaction of the public, and so fully in discharge of their own consciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purposes for which it was appropriated."

His Majesty gave the royal assent to eight public and nine private bills, among which were the following:

The bill for redeeming 1,000,000 of the capital stock of the three per cent annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned; and for establishing a lottery.

The bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the present year.

The bill to explain and amend an act to establish a fund for defraying the administration of justice, and support of the civil government of Quebec.

The bill for the encouragement of the fisheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland and the British dominions in Europe.

Also to several private bills, after which His MAJESTY made the following Speech from the Throne, to both Houses, Friday the 26th May, 1775.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I cannot, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your con-

duct during the course of this important session.

You have maintained, with a firm and ready resolution, the rights of my crown and the authority of Parliament; which I shall ever consider as inseparable.—You have protected and promoted the Commercial Interests of my kingdom; and you have at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded, that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from the measures formed and conducted on such principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen; and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace: No thing on my part, consistent with the maintenance of the honour and interest of my kingdom, shall be wanting to secure the public tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbances in some of my colonies, have obliged me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the cheerfulness and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for public order, and the same discernment of their true interests, which have in these times distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved people, and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home and respected abroad.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Thursday 27th July next.

Barlow Trecothick, Esq; was given over by his Physicians last Wednesday.

We hear that orders are sent down to Scotland for the officers to fill up their regiments to the full complement of men as soon as possible.

A report prevails that the King of Denmark is dangerously ill; some say dead.

The Cabinet, it is said, is much divided on the subject of the Spanish armament.—The question is, if Spain should attack the Portuguese settlements at the Brazils, whether England is not bound by every principle of sound policy to assist this ancient ally? If it is determined by a majority in the affirmative, there can be little doubt that England will soon be involved in a war.

The odds in the city, and at the West End of the town, for a war with Spain in three months, are 150 to 100. Between this and Christmas, 200 to 50.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 17.

"Every sloop of war and small vessel at this port and Plymouth, is now put into commission, on various services; but we have not yet received any particular orders for large ships, though war is talked of as strongly here as in London."

May 27 On Friday sailed from hence his Majesty's sloop *Marten*, Capt. Parker, for Newfoundland, but has stopped at Black-flakes to take in her powder and guns.

Advices have been received at our court, that the French are embarking ten thousand troops for the East Indies. Lord Rochford, it is said, immediately waited on the French Charge des affaires, who declared, that the above mentioned troops were only to relieve that now in the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon. This answer being not satisfactory, a courier was immediately dispatched to Versailles with a very spirited remonstrance. Some of the troops, however, are sailed, and it is supposed that a squadron will be immediately ordered to the East Indies, to watch the motions of the French.

A morning paper says, A letter just received from Copenhagen says, every thing in that city is in the greatest confusion; the Queen Dowager durst not appear in public, and the King, on account of the death of the Queen, is almost distracted. The populace, many of whom were the Queen's enemies when living, now say she was innocent, and that her death was occasioned by the late accusations brought against her by the Queen Dowager's party.

B A L T I M O R E, July 4.

Extract from the proceedings of the Committee for Baltimore County, 3d July, 1775.

A letter from Henry Lloyd, Agent for the contractors for supplying the troops at Boston, to Doctor John Stephenson, being fallen into the hands of the Committee, was read, and is as follows.

SIR, Boston, 17th May, 1775.

THE stoppage of provisions from the southern governments for the use of his Majesty's troops, makes it necessary to endeavour to get a supply by concealing from the public eye the destination of provisions shipped for that purpose. I shall therefore propose for your consideration the following method of doing it.—Cannot a vessel be freighted with flour for the West Indies? commanded by a person you can confide in, who will execute your orders to him to come into this port, and deliver his cargo here, instead of going to the West Indies? you may take up a vessel as large as 200 tons and give her a full freight. I should send you bills on the contract to execute this plan, or advise you to draw on them for the amount of what you may ship to me in this way, but the negotiation of such bills might discover your plan, and defeat it; so that I should be glad you would advise me at some friend of your's, when I am made acquainted with his name, and the sum you shall draw for, will send to him from hence my bills on the contractors for the amount you advise me of: you will please likewise to give the contractors timely advice that they may insure their interest if they think proper, and inform me the name of the vessel and master you engage, that I may lodge a permit at the light house in this harbour, for admission to come up to town, and discharge her cargo here. Pray let the flour you purchase be such as will keep over the summer, and let the casks be good, well hooped, and the heads well secured with lining hoops, you will be careful to write me by a conveyance, that your letter may not fall into the hands of the provincials.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Dr. John Stephenson, HENRY LLOYD.
The Committee sent for Mr. Stephenson, and having shown him the letter, he made the declaration following.

"I believe the within letter to be Mr. Henry Lloyd's writing, and I declare that I have never received any copy of it, or any other letter to that purport, and I further declare, that if the letter had come to my hands, I would not have executed the order, nor will I execute any order of the kind from any person whatsoever, contrary to the resolves of the Continental Congress, or Provincial Convention."

JOHN STEVENSON.

On motion, Resolved, That Henry Lloyd of Boston, has knowingly and wilfully violated the Association of the American Congress, by endeavouring to supply the enemies of this country with provisions; and that agreeable to the resolutions of the said Congress, it is the duty of us and of all our constituents from henceforth not to have any commercial intercourse with him; and it is recommended, that an inviolable regard be paid to this resolution.

PROVIDENCE, July 1.

The General Assembly of this colony have ordered an additional number of 360 men to be immediately raised for the common defence, and one quarter of the militia throughout the colony to be enlisted as minute men.

NEWPORT, July 10.

Last Monday the two men of war on this station failed to convey two sloops bound to Boston; one of which sloops Captain Donnis, was loaded with flour, &c. from Philadelphia, the other a whaling sloop, which arrived here a few days before, her oil having been taken out, and we hear a load of rum, sugar and molasses, taken out of a number of small craft, going up the river was put in. The men of war accompanied the sloops as far as they thought proper, and returned into this harbour on Tuesday night.

Wednesday morning the King Fisher sloop of war, Capt. Montague, was towed into this harbour, and immediately after coming to anchor, she was thrown upon a very rank career, by which 'twas supposed she had met with some misfortune the night before: as she was steered up the sound, and many cannon were heard in the night; and we are assured a certain Doctor in this town, went on board said ship several times from her arrival till Friday, to take care of some wounded men.

Friday in the afternoon the *Refe*, *Swan*, and *King Fisher*, went round the north end of Conanicut, that night anchored near Dutch Island, and next morning went without the light house.—The *King Fisher*, 'tis supposed, is gone to Boston; the other two returned into this harbour in the afternoon.

NEW LONDON, July 7.

We hear the following Gentlemen are appointed field officers of two more regiments to be raised in this colony, viz.

Jedediah Huntington, of Norwich, Colonel. John Douglass, of Plainfield, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Latimer, jun. of New London, Major.

Charles Webb, of Stamford, Colonel. Stephen Hall, of Wallingford, Lieut. Colonel. Joel Clark, of Farmington, Major.

HARTFORD, (in Connecticut) July 3.
Angus McDonald, lately detected in assisting men New-York, to serve under Ge-

neral Gage, against the Americans, as has been mentioned, has received, as a reward equal to his merit, an apartment in Fairfield go.1 formerly occupied by the well known Richard Steel.

N E W H A V E N, July 12.

Last Sunday afternoon, a cruiser sloop of war, (said to be the *Lively*) having chased and fired several shot at an inward bound vessel, belonging to Connecticut river; she was boarded by two armed boats, from the man of war, (having run aground on S-y. Brook Bar) who after a short examination, left her. The report of the guns having alarmed the inhabitants, a number of them assembled on the shore armed, and exchanged some random shots with the boats.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, June 7.

"We are much alarmed here with the intentions of Administration, and unless affairs take a turn in our favour very shortly, we shall expect the worst effort of its villany—that of spiriting up an enemy among ourselves, from whose barbarity if routed, the most dreadful consequences will follow. Our Governor has sent his family to New-York, and being greatly disgusted with the people of Newbern, has taken up his residence in fort Johnston, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, where he has chosen this as a place of retreat from popular complaints: Our brethren in the colonies may be assured that we never shall be bribed by the benefit of an exclusive trade, to desert the common cause."

N E W Y O R K, July 20.

For these few days past, a Report has circulated in Town, respecting the Mohawk Indians, who, it is said, have thrown off their Connection with Col. Guy Johnson, and engaged to support the Measures of the Continental Congress. We must defer inserting a more circumstantial Account of that Affair, until it be properly ascertained. To Morrow being the Day recommended by the Continental Congress, to be kept as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, throughout the British Colonies, we have on that Account published this Paper, one Day before the usual Time.

Died on Tuesday the 11th Instant, at the Manor of Livingston Miss POLLY LIVINGSTON, the eldest Daughter of Peter R. Livingston, Esq;—This Event has spread a general Grief through that numerous Family, the young Lady discovering every amiable Quality to be wished for and expected in a Person of her tender Age—under fourteen Years.

Committee Chamber, Elizabeth-Town, July 27, 1775.

R E S O L V E D that this Committee, for every hundred wt. of salt petre, made within this town for the first three months after this day, will pay the sum of twenty pounds, proclamation money of New-Jersey, on the delivery thereof to this Committee; and fifteen pounds of same currency, for the like quantity of salt petre, made and delivered as aforesaid, within the next three months thereafter.

By order of the Committee,

JONATHAN HAMPTON, Chairman.

Committee Chamber, Elizabeth-Town, July 15, 1775.

T H E Chairman of this Committee having received a letter from Mr. Richard Lawrence, a Delegate of Richmond county for the Provincial Congress of the colony of New-York, informing that the inhabitants of said county had, in general, signed the Association recommended by the Committee of New-York. This Committee are therefore of opinion, that the inhabitants of said county be restored to their commercial privileges with the inhabitants of this town.

By order of the Committee,

JONATHAN HAMPTON, Chairman.



H A S F O R S A L E

At his Jewellery, Hardware, and Cutlery store, the lower end of the Fry-Market.

S M A L L S W O R D S and Cutlery of Charles's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash; buy old Gold, Silver, Tobacco, Shell, and Ivory.—Those who have demands on him, are desired to furnish him with their accounts, and any who are indebted to him are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 98 1702

N O T I C E is hereby given, that on Sunday the 18th of June 1775, Thomas Man, junior, obtained unlawfully of Thomas Man, junior, one mortgage deed, for the value of one hundred and forty pounds, and one bond of ninety pounds, and eight five pound notes, all which said writings were dated the 19th, and afterwards were disposed, and on the 19th day of July left to reference, and by searching into affairs, they brought in their judgment, that said writings were unjustly obtained, and null and void, and of none effect; and I have taken this opportunity to inform the public, that I shall not pay said demands, without I am obliged by law. Given under my hand, this 13th day of July, 1775.

98 1702

THOMAS MAN, junior.

C A M E

The following

sent to his

ington and the

To H

G E O R G E V

General and

Continental A

May 11 plac

T H E Cong

lony, imp

of gratitude and

gratulate you on

with you all inc

cess, in the ex

ties of your el

plaud that att

manifested in y

admire that di

guiltless patriot

you from those

which a sublim

with a most flu

hazard your lie

of war, in the d

kind, and the go

The laudabil

of America, at

fec of this col

dispatch made i

justify the univ

with pleasure, o

and are promi

expectations for

rafter, and mil

founded.

We with you

larity and disc

the army, as e

pectation. The

necessarily col

vauntages, aris

verament, unce

endeavouring to

colony, have re

And though in

completion of

time to necess

Excellency; and

parly consider

We would no

your Excellency

chose to be in

radar of the sold

beg leave to re

part of them ha

And although y

understanding, y

in military life,

of divers things

vation' of health

youth in the arm

absolute necessity

and lodging, con

temperance, to

frequently prevail

among those, wh

have been used to

We beg leave

Congress will, at

tend to such req

occasion to make

all the aid in o

America, and y

the discharge of

the office.

We most ferv

GOD, that the

deance may rest

may be covered

every necessary

and that you may

and health, a ble

CAMBRIDGE, July 6.

The following Address has been presented to his Excellency General Washington and the Hon. Major General Lee, To his Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;

General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, impressed with every sentiment of gratitude and respect, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival; and to wish you all imaginable happiness and success, in the execution of the important duties of your elevated station. While we applaud that attention to the public good, manifested in your appointment, we equally admire that disinterested virtue and distinguished patriotism, which alone could call you from those enjoyments of domestic life, which a sublime and manly taste, joined with a most illustrious fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in the defence of the rights of mankind, and the good of your country.

The laudable zeal for the common cause of America, and compassion for the distresses of this colony, exhibited by the great dispatch made in your journey hither, fully justify the universal satisfaction we have, with pleasure, observed on this occasion; and are promising prefiges that the great expectations formed from your personal character, and military abilities, are well founded.

We wish you may have found such regularity and discipline already established in the army, as may be agreeable to your expectations. The hurry with which it was necessarily collected, and the many disadvantages, arising from a suspension of government, under which we have raised, and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this colony, have rendered it a work of time. And though in great measure effected, the completion of so difficult, and at the same time so necessary a task, is referred to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly considered and attended to.

We would not presume to prescribe to your Excellency, but supposing you would choose to be informed of the general character of the soldiers who compose this army, beg leave to represent, that the greater part of them have not before seen service. And although naturally brave, and of good understanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things most essential to the preservation of health, and even of life. The youth in the army are not possessed of the absolute necessity of cleanliness in their dress, and lodging, continual exercise, and strict temperance, to preserve them from diseases frequently prevailing in camps; especially among those, who, from their childhood, have been used to a laborious life.

We beg leave to assure you, that this Congress will, at all times, be ready to attend to such requisitions as you may have occasion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power, to the cause of America, and your happiness and ease, in the discharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We most fervently implore Almighty GOD, that the blessings of divine Providence may rest on you: That your head may be covered in the day of battle; that every necessary assistance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in life and health, a blessing to mankind.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen, YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment, and arrival, demand my warmest acknowledgments, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchanging the enjoyments of domestic life for the duties of my present honourable, but arduous station, I only emulate the virtue and public spirit of the whole Province of Massachusetts Bay, which, with a firmness, and patriotism without example in modern history, has sacrificed all the comforts of social and political life, in support of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My highest ambition is to be the happy instrument of vindicating those rights, and to see this devoted Province again restored to Peace, Liberty, and Safety.

The short space of time which has elapsed since my arrival does not permit me to decide upon the state of the army. The course of human affairs forbids an expectation, that troops formed under such circumstances should at once possess the order, regularity and discipline of veterans. Whatever deficiencies there may be, will, I doubt not, soon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. These qualities united with their native bravery and spirit will afford a happy preface of success, and put a final period to those distresses which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I most sincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your declarations of readiness at all

times to assist me in the discharge of the duties of my station; they are so complicated, and extended, that I shall need the assistance of every good man, and lover of his country; I therefore repose the utmost confidence in your aids. In return for your affectionate wishes to myself, permit me to say, that I earnestly implore that divine being in whose hands are all human events, to make you and your constituents, as distinguished in private and public happiness, as you have been by ministerial oppression, by private and public distress.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Honorable CHARLES LEE, Esq; Major General of the Continental Army.

SIR,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, possessed of the fullest evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the distresses which America in general and this Colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic system, adopted by administration, and pursued with relentless and savage fury, do, with pleasure embrace this opportunity to express the great satisfaction and gratitude they feel on your appointment as a Major General in the American Army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe arrival here, and wish you all possible happiness and success in the execution of so important a trust. We admire and respect the character of a man, who, disregarding the allurements of profit and distinction his merit might procure, engages in the cause of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppressed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with those of the commander in chief under the smiles of Providence, we flatter ourselves with the prospect of discipline and order, success and victory.

Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great pleasure to be able to contribute to your happiness. May the favours and blessings of heaven attend you. May divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applause of mankind, and the approbation of your own conscience, and eternal happiness hereafter.

His Honour's ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen,

NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the highest reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired by a long acquaintance a most particular regard for the people of America. You may depend therefore, Gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity. I can promise you nothing from my abilities. God almighty grant us success equal to the righteousness of the cause. I thank you, Gentlemen, for an address which does me so much honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Charles Town, (South Carolina) June 27

We enclose you Extracts of Letters from Georgia and Augusta, by which you may judge of our present state, relative to Indian affairs. It seems that General Gage has corresponded with the Superintendent here on that subject, and he with his Deputy in the Cherokee nation. Mr. Stuart finding the matter suspected, left Charles Town, and went to Georgia about the time of the sitting of the Congress. Matters taking a turn in Georgia, he found himself obliged to produce his letters, since which he has escaped to Florida, and thereby confirmed the suspicion of an intended Indian war. The other Extract shows you the present state of the Indian nation.

Extract of a letter from John Willson, of Augusta, to Messrs Campbell and Son, dated June 15.

All the Cherokee Traders are come down but two, and have the pleasure to inform you, that they have overpaid their full cargoes. There is at present but very indifferent Talk in that nation. They have lately killed two Virginians that had gone up their express, which am afraid, will be the cause of a war. Should that be the case, I shall be badly off, having little powder in the fort. I am informed, that one of our traders was stopped by the Indians, in order to bring a Talk down.

Extract of a letter from John Stuart to Mr. Cameron.

I have received information from General Gage, that certain persons at the northward have been tampering with the SIX INDIAN NATIONS, and endeavoring to alienate their affections from his Majesty. I mention this to caution you against any thing of the kind with you, and that you will use your influence to dispose those people to act in defence of his Majesty and government, if found necessary.

Mr. CAMERON's Answer.

That Mr. Stuart's interest with the Indians was much greater, and that he was more beloved by them than any other man; and that he (Cameron) had the vanity to think, that he could head any number he thought proper, whenever called upon in support of his Majesty and government.

Cameron is Stuart's principal Deputy.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, June 10.

The part of the Spanish armament that had been prepared at Cadix and Ferrol, consisting of 120 to 130 sail of men of war, bomb ketches and transports passed the Straights on the 5th instant, and we have since advice of their arrival at Carthage, where they have been joined by 174 transports, conveyed by four men of war from Barcelona, which, with what have got ready at Carthage, Allicant, and Malaga will form a very formidable armament—their destination is given out to be, and very probably is, for Algiers, but we are not perfectly at our ease here, as in our present defenceless state by sea, with not one ship of war in this bay, and only the Admirals ship and one frigate on the Mediterranean station, we should be very disagreeably circumstanced, should the Spaniards direct the force they have now on the water against this garrison.

Extract of a letter from Salem, June 24.

Long before this reaches you, you will have an account of the action on the 17th. The destruction of Charlestown is a most melancholy affair, as three quarters of the inhabitants have lost their all; for although many of the people had removed their effects, yet there was considerable of value in the town; likewise a great quantity of goods belonging to the people of Boston, which had been brought out and were waiting for an opportunity of being transported into the country.

Since the martial law has taken place in Boston, the people dare not open their mouths, poor Shrimpton Hunt, your late neighbour, only saying, on Saturday, that he hoped our people would get the better, is taken up and confined, its said, in goal.

July 1. A person from Boston says, James Lovel is confined in the dungeon of the goal, for no body knows what. The inhabitants have no word. An account has been taken of those that are still in Boston, which amount to 5000. There is a military watch kept by the friends of government. Martin Guy is one of their Captains.

Camp at Cambridge, July 4, 1775.

Account of the regulars killed and wounded in the battle at Charlestown, the 17th June.

Officers, 94.—Sergeants, 102.—Privates, 700.—Wounded, 604 officers and privates. Total killed and wounded, 1500.

Among the officers Major Pitcairn killed on the spot. Major Sheriff died the next day.

General Burgoyne has not been seen since the battle.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Monday July 3, 1775.

The greatest civility and attention was paid to the Generals on their arrival at the Camp, which was on Sunday about noon. When they were within 20 miles of the Camp, they received an Express that the Parliamentary troops had on Saturday morning about six o'clock, begun a very heavy cannonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than two hours, without intermission, though with little or no loss, on the side of the Provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday about two o'clock, at the time of high water, this we had confirmed, and I believe was prevented by a heavy rain, which began at half past twelve, and continued till late at night. The Generals have spent this whole day, in reviewing the troops, lines, fortifications, &c. they find the troops to be in as good order as could be expected; the regulars have been founding the shore this afternoon, and we are in some expectation of a visit at the next high water. Our men are all in good spirits, and with they may come out; the best account we can get of the late engagement is, that the regulars lost more than 800 in the field, and 700 wounded.

Among the slain are Colonel Williams, Major Pitcairn, and Major Sheriff, it remains a matter of doubt whether or not General Burgoyne is among the dead. This we are certain of, that General Howe commanded the first division of 1700, and General Burgoyne the second of 1300, and since the battle he has not been seen in Boston. It is given out that he is gone to England; the Provincials had not more than 700 in the action. The Welsh Fusiliers, the best regiment in the English army, carried from the field no more than 17 privates and one Captain; it is also certain Gage lost 84 officers.

Thursday Morning, 6 o'clock. Four Horses of Preston's regiment fell into the hands of our centries this morning, which was owing to the regulars calling in all their out centries, as they expected a general at-

tack from the Provincials, which, we suppose, was owing to our viewing all their lines yesterday evening; we went so near as to make them apprehensive we were reconnoitring, in order to find some place fit to begin an attack. The loss of the Provincials, as by the return made to General Washington this morning, is 138 killed, 301 wounded, and 7 missing.

Capt. Alexander from Almeria, in Spain, informs that the latter end of May, several of the Spanish fleet put in there to water and sailed again the 27th; from them he learned that the fleet from Cadix was to go to Carthage, and from thence to Allicant Bay, where the whole fleet were to rendezvous on the 10th of June; that when met, they would consist of between 7 and 800 sail of transports, a few ships of the line, and several bomb vessels; that they had with them every thing for carrying on a siege, even to the hewn Robas to build forts with, and that their destination was said to be against the Moors.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

On Tuesday the 11th instant died, after two hours illness, of a Bilious Disorder, at his House on Long Island, SIMON BARUM, Esq; one of the Representatives in the General Assembly, for King's County, and one of the Delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. He was also Clerk of the County where he lived.

The Report of Lord Dunmore and Captain Foy being gone to Boston, is without Foundation, as they were both at York Town Yesterday Week.

We are well informed that 500 Rifle-Men are on their March from Philadelphia to join the Provincial Army at Cambridge.

The following is the most accurate list of the killed and wounded officers that hitherto has been collected. (But we know not its authenticity.)

KILLED. Lieut. John Bruere, of the 14 regiment. Col. Abercrombie, of 22. Lieut. Bard, of 35. Capt. Dutton, of 38. Lieut. Gould, and Lieut. Hilliard, of 47. Major Williams, Capt. Addison, Capt. Davidson, and Capt. Smith, of 52. Lieut. Dairymple, of 63. Capt. Hudson, and Lieut. Hale, of 65. Capt. George Sherwin, Aid de Camp to General Howe, of 67.

Marines killed. Major Pitcairn, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Gardner, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Finlay, and Lieut. Shee.

WOUNDED. Capt. Walfour, Captain Webb, Lieut. Barrow, and Lieut. Browne, of the 4th regiment, Major Mitchell, Capt. Harris, Captain Jackson, Capt. Downes, Capt. Baker, Lieut. M. Linstock, and Esquire Baisguier, of 5th. Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Parsons, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Hamilton, and Lieut. Verlor, of 10th. Capt. Otter Bayer, and Capt. Richardson, of 18th. Capt. Blakeney, Lieut. Beckwith, and Lieut. Lenthall, of 23d. Lieut. Col. Campbell, Capt. Lyon, and Capt. Drew, of 35th. Lieut. Christie, and Lieut. Myer, of 38th. Major Spendlove, Lieut. Roberson, and Dairymple, of 43d. Major Smelt, Capt. England, Capt. Craig, Capt. Acock, Lieut. Poole England, and Esquire England, of 47th. And Lieut. Crawford, and Lieut. Thompson, of 52d. Lieut. Haynes, of 59th. Capt. Stopford, and Capt. Pollett, of 63d. Major Butler, Capt. Stoclar, Lieut. Paxson, and Lieut. Smith, of 65th.

Royal Artillery. Captain Huddleston, Capt. Le Moine, Capt. Vans, and Lieut. Shuttleworth.

Of the Engineers. Mr. Page, and ——— Jordan.

Marines. Capt. Chudleigh, Captain Avere, Branfon, and Lieut. Ragg.

In the Committee of Safety for the Colony of New York during the recess of the Provincial Congress, July 15th, 1775.

GREED ordered, that Mr. Her- man Zedwitz shall be Major, and is hereby appointed Major in the first Regiment of the Troops now raising in this Colony.

A true Copy from the Minutes. ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.

New York, July 17, 1775.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RUN AWAY on the 14th instant, from the subscriber, living in the Manor of Bearfield, in the county of Westchester, and colony of New York, an English servant lad, named JACOB PYER, about 18 years of age, about five feet three inches high; had on when he went away, an Osmalarge shirt, a pair of new trousers, an old swankish waistcoat, a pair of old shoes, a coarse felt hat, about half worn, bound with black. He is a thick well set fellow, walks sloping, without moving his arms, has brown straight hair, a leaping squint with his eyes, when he looks at any person; is not talkative, and has a stupid look. He has lately hurt the second and third finger from his thumb, on his left hand; the nail of the second much torn up, and the third affected, has a downy beard.

Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, giving notice thereof, or returns him to the subscriber shall have the above-mentioned reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JONATHAN GRIFFING TOMPKINS. N. B. Every person or persons are forbid harbouring said servant, and all Captains of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

POETS CORNER.

An ELEGY to the Memory of Dr. WARREN.
*REN—his learned, brave and good—amiable and
 esteemed in his private character, admired and ap-
 plauded in his more public sphere.—He was an emi-
 nent Physician, a sincere and efficient friend, and
 a faithful undaunted fighter of his Country's rights;
 in defence of which he nobly fell with the magnani-
 mity and heroism of soul becoming the great cause
 which he struggled, and which did honor to the dig-
 nity of the Nation, in which his Country had a few
 days before placed him.*

His soul—Great Warren's soul from earth is
 fled.
 Great Warren's name is hallow'd with the dead;
 That breath, where every passing virtue glow'd,
 That form, whose nature every grace bestow'd,
 That tongue which bade in Freedom's cause combine
 Truth, learning, sense, and eloquence divine;
 That healing hand which rais'd the drooping head,
 Which not pale sickness from her languid bed,
 As now no more—all wrapt in sacred fire,
 On Liberty's exalted shrine expire!
 What the great spirit which the whole informed,
 Glow'd in the breast, and every feature warm'd;
 Moments midst the flame, to its own native heav'n,
 Where Angels' plaudits to his deeds are given.
 Methinks I see the solemn pomp ascend,
 See every patriot shade his soul attend,
 Immortal Hamden leads the awful band,
 And near him Raleigh, Rufus, Sidney, stand;
 With them each Roman, every Greek whose name
 Glows high recorded in the rolls of fame,
 Round Warren press, and hail with glad applause,
 This early victim to fair Freedom's cause;
 With generous hearts the laurel crown they twine,
 And round his brows they bind the wreath divine.
 Oh glorious fate, which bids the gloomy grave
 Throw wide the gates of triumph to the brave—
 Sure, Godlike Warren, on thy natal hour,
 Some star propitious shed its brightest power;
 By nature's hand with taste with genius form'd,
 Thy generous breast with every virtue warm'd;
 Thy mind ennobled with the form with grace,
 And all thy virtues painted in thy face;
 Grave wisdom mark'd thee as his favourite child,
 And on thy soul indulgent science smil'd;
 Well pleas'd the led thee to her sacred bowers,
 And to thy hands confid'd her healing power.
 Still more to bless thee, soothing friendship strove,
 And bade thee share an Adam's mantle's love;
 With them united in great Freedom's cause,
 Thou stood'st the brave avenger of her laws,
 While ever watchful for thy country's weal,
 No arts could wile, no dangers damp thy zeal,
 Thy grateful country to thy virtue's just,
 To thee committed each important trust;
 Call'd thee o'er all her counsels to preside,
 And mid this storm the helm of state to guide.
 Equal to all; at stake in all thou stand'st,
 The Patriot, Friend, and Counsellor combin'd.
 Till nature fail'd and earth could bear no more!
 Approving fate, and burst the bonds of clay,
 Which bound thy passage to the realms of day,
 And that e'en death might to thy name conspire;
 Bids thee on Freedom's glorious field expire;
 Allow'd the once to mingle in the strife,
 That thou might'st give thy country e'en thy life.
 Bids Liberty and Honour, guard thy grave,
 And countless thousands for thy mourners grieve;
 And dare we then thy sacred triumph mourn,
 Or wish the fear of grief profound thy urn?
 Illustrious shade! for thee our mingled woe,
 Which not for thee, but for our country flows—
 We mourn her loss, we mourn her Hero, gone!
 We mourn thy Patriot soul, thy Godlike virtue
 flown—
 But oh! from you bright realms vouchsafe to bend
 On us who look, and to our fate attend,
 Thy country's guardian angel deign to prove,
 And watch around us with thy wonted love;
 Still o'er our councils may thy soul preside,
 Thy light direct us, and thy genius guide;
 Let thy great spirit glow in every breast,
 And be thy virtue on each heart impress'd;
 So shall thou not alone in glory stand,
 And other Warren's shall adorn our land.
 Philadelphia, June 28, 1775.

THOMAS BRIDGES ATWOOD,
 At his store in Duke Street, facing the Coenties Mar-
 ket, has for S. A. L. E.
 A quantity of Carolina Indigo very cheap for
 Cash; the genuine Carolina Pink Root, fine
 Turkey Rhubarb, Alexandrian Senna, Gläuber
 Salt, Sweet Oil in Bottles and Jars; Drugs and
 Medicines in general.—Also an Assortment of the
 most approved patented Medicines, viz:
 Dr. James's Fever Pow-
 ders,
 Dr. Hill's Pectoral Bal-
 sam of Honey,
 Dr. Tindal's of Va-
 lerian,
 Turlington's Balsam of
 Life,
 Bateman's Pectoral Drops
 Duff's Elixir,
 rance's Female Elixir.
 * * * A Set of Capital INSTRUMENTS, Hospital
 Lint, Marble Mortars of all Sizes and Prices.

Stop Thief! Stop Thief!
STOLEN on Tuesday morning last, out of the
 house of Abraham Bond, 301 in East by an
 Englishman of middle size, about five feet six inches
 high, dark complexion, and has a large scar on his
 right cheek occasioned by the small pox: Had on
 a black and white Wilton coat, striped yellow and
 white double breasted vest, black breeches, brown
 rind stockings, large silver shoe buckles, close work,
 wore a small hat bound with black ribbon, short
 black curled hair, and one of his upper fore teeth
 out.—Whoever takes up said Thief and brings
 him to the subscriber, living in New York, or se-
 cures him in any of his Majesty's Goals so that he
 may be brought to justice, shall have TEN DOL-
 LARS Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.
 27 2700. ABRAHAM BOND.

FOUND, a Sum of Money,
 which the Owner may have again, on proving
 his Property and paying Charges. Enquire of the
 Printer. 27 2700.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an indentured
 Scotch servant lad, named Robert Maxwell,
 about 17 years old, tall, fair hair cut very short; is in
 conversation very shy and plausible, may pretend to
 knowledge in the tobacco cutting business.—Had on
 when he went away, or took with him, a dark grey
 cloth coat and waistcoat, velvet breeches, worsted
 stockings, canvas and striped cotton trousers, shoes
 with yellow metal buckles, round felt hat.
 Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him
 to me in Wall Street, shall receive the above re-
 ward, and all reasonable charges.
 27 2700 WILLIAM MAXWELL.

PURSUANT to an order of the
 County, } In inferior court of common pleas,
 in and for the County of Somerset. Notice is here-
 by given, to all the creditors of Zibulon Cusum,
 and Folker Folken, insolvent debtors, con-
 fined in the goal of the County of Somerset, that
 the judges of said court at Hillsborough, in the
 County aforesaid, on Saturday the 5th day of Au-
 gust next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of said
 day; to show cause, if any they have, why an as-
 signment of said debtors estate should not be made
 to such persons as that day shall be appointed, and
 they be released from their confinement agreeable
 to the directions of an act of the Governor, Council
 and General Assembly of the Province of New-
 Jersey, lately made and passed, intitled an act,
 for the relief of insolvent debtors.
 Somerset goal, June 22, 1775. 27 2700

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 "OR HUNTER'S QUAY, for Sale,
 A FEW hampers of best London porter old
 Madeira, Tenebris, Frontinac, Malaga, and
 Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arack Scotch
 barley, and Scotch herring in kegs, rice, sugar, blue,
 and English cheese. Also,
 A few Logs Square Timber. 27

To be SOLD,
FIVE Years Time of an indentured Ser-
 vant, by Trade a Weaver.
 Inquire of the Printer. 27 8

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
 New York June 22, 1775.
RUN away from the subscriber, a German ser-
 vant man, who arrived here in the beginning
 of March, named JOHN HENDRICK REESE, a
 Baker by trade, about 23 years old. He speaks
 bad English, is about five feet high, and has straight
 black hair. Had on and took with him a long blue
 coat, striped cotton jacket, two pair of striped
 trousers, two English hats, one new and the other
 about half worn, five check shirts, and two white
 ditto; new shoes with pain plated buckles, and a
 pair of nankin breeches. It is supposed he is gone
 off with a woman who has a husband in Pensacola;
 her name is Mary Arnold; but goes by the name of
 Mary Newburgh, her maiden name, she is a noted
 whore;—they will perhaps pass for man and wife;
 she is a tall woman, about 24 years of age, black
 eyes and hair, and likely built. Whoever takes
 up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's
 goals that his master may have him again, shall
 have the above reward, and all reasonable charges
 paid by
 27 8 CHRISTIAN VAN PHILL,
 Baker, in Partition Street.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the credi-
 tors of Abraham Kronchkye and John Smith,
 insolvent debtors, in custody of the Sheriff of the
 County and County of New York and Albany, be-
 lying two of the persons named in a certain act of
 the Governor, Council, and General Assembly,
 intitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors
 within this colony, with respect to the imprison-
 ment of their persons; that they the said insolvent
 debtors have petitioned to the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden,
 and Thomas Jones Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature
 for the Province of New York; which petitions,
 together with their accounts and inventories an-
 nexed to the same, are agreeable to the directions
 of said act, filed with the clerk of the said court, for
 the inspection of the creditors aforesaid; and the
 insolvent debtors do hereby notify their said credi-
 tors, that they intend to apply to said Judges on
 Monday the 3d July next, at eleven o'clock in
 the forenoon of the same day, at the chief Justice
 chamber, Guate in Smith Street, of said city, for
 their discharge, agreeable to the directions of the
 said act. 27 8

Morris County Mendham Township June 6.
RUN-AWAY from the Sub-
 scriber an indentured servant man, named John
 Ogden, a Weaver by trade; had on when he went
 away, a grey homespun broad cloth jacket, a green
 waistcoat, tow shirt and trousers, new felt hat, and
 a pair of half worn shoes with strings in them. Had
 round the heels with hob nails.—Said Servant is
 about five feet ten inches high, about forty nine
 years of age, and has short grey hair; it is supposed
 he is in search of a school, as he has talked that
 way some time. Whoever takes up said servant,
 and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him
 in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may
 have him again, shall receive Three Pounds York
 money, and all reasonable charges paid by me.
 27 09 JOHN CHIPS.

JAMES WALLACE,
 At the SIGN of the HOOD,
 In Water-street, opposite to Mr. Van Zandt's, near
 the Coffee-House, New York.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry,
 that he makes and sells, black and white silk
 parent lace for ladies aprons, handkerchiefs, &c.
 White thread do. for ladies and gentlemen's ruffes;
 hoods, apsons and tippets, and several other things
 in that way; silk and thread gloves and mitts,
 the silk of which is American produce.—He
 therefore hopes to be honoured with the commands
 of those who wish to encourage their own manu-
 facture. Stocking made in the best manner,
 as in London and Dublin, thereby preferring their
 goods and colour to the last. Stocking taken up in
 the best method, at the most reasonable rates.
 27 2700

WE the subscribers, sensible of the ad-
 vantages derived from the trade of
 the colony of Connecticut, and desirous of
 giving their bills of credit, a currency equal
 to those of the other neighbouring provinces,
 do promise and oblige ourselves to receive
 the same in all payments whatsoever.
 New York July 10 1775.
 [Signed by 142 merchants, traders, and
 other inhabitants of this city]
 Committee Chamber, New York July
 11th, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to
 the inhabitants of this city and county, to
 take the paper bills of credit of the colony
 of Connecticut, in all payments, and to
 give it the same degree of circulation, and
 credit as is now given to the bills of credit,
 of the neighbouring colonies.
 By order of the Committee,
 HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.
 The following denomination of bills in New-
 York currency.
 £. 2 0 0 lawful, is £. 2 13 4 York
 1 10 0 do. 2 0 0 do.
 1 0 0 do. 1 6 8 do.
 0 10 0 do. 0 13 4 do.
 0 6 0 do. 0 8 0 do.
 0 5 0 do. 0 6 8 do.
 0 2 6 do. 0 3 4 do.
 The difference is one third, being emit-
 ted at 6s. a dollar.

Just published and to be sold
 By JOHN ANDERSON,
 At BREKMAN'S SLIP,
AMERICAN LIBERTY:

P O E M.
Sit mihi far audita tene. VIRGIL.
 Jove fix'd is certain, that whatever day
 Makes me a slave, takes half his worth away.
 * * * This Poem is humbly addressed to all true
 lovers of this once flourishing country, whether
 they shine as soldiers or statesmen. In which,
 Ciceroian eloquence and patriotic fire are hap-
 pily blended.
 * * * At the same place may be had, a handsome
 assortment of new plays, pamphlets, &c.
 No. 9 of the CRISIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the subscriber, to
 all persons who may have occasion to trans-
 port any goods or merchandises, or to go by water
 from New York to Perth Amboy, or from Perth
 Amboy to New York. That he has a good and
 convenient boat fitted for the purpose, named the
 York, with excellent accommodations, and a fine
 sailer. He proposes going two trips a week, or as
 occasion may require. The boat to attend at the
 lower end of the Long Bridge, near the Exchange,
 when at New York.
 June 18, 1775. DAVID COLLINS.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, a servant
 lad, named WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a Cord-
 wainer by trade, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches
 high, of a fair and fresh complexion, and has short
 straight hair, of a lightish colour. He had on when
 he went away, a blue cloth coat, and took with
 him, a claret coloured coat, and a green double
 breasted waistcoat; a pair of nankin breeches,
 also a pair of blue serge ditto, two new check
 shirts, and one white ditto; it is supposed that he
 is gone towards New England. All persons, or
 masters of vessels, are forewarned not to harbour,
 or carry the said servant off, at their peril. Who-
 ever takes up and secures the said servant in any
 of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have
 him again, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all
 reasonable charges paid by me
 27 9 JOHN KING.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an appren-
 tice lad, his name is JOHN McLEAN,
 about 12 years old, but says he is 14; he is
 short of the age, has light brown curled hair,
 speaks slow, but good English; he is supposed to
 be gone towards Delaware in Suffolk county. Any
 person that will take up said apprentice, and bring
 him to his master, at Springfield, East New Jersey,
 shall have Two Dollars reward, paid by him.
 JOSEPH HORTON.
 N. B. All persons are hereby forbid to har-
 bour said apprentice.
 July 3d, 1775. 27 99

ALL persons indebted to Peter Baubler, black
 smith, deceased, by bonds, notes, or book
 debts, are desired to make immediate payment;
 and all that have any demands against the said de-
 ceased, are likewise desired to bring their accounts
 properly attested, to us.
 GEORGE JANEWAY, } Executors.
 JOHN WALTER. }

HENRY O'BRIAN,
 Stay Maker from DUBLIN.

MOST gratefully acknowledged the favour he
 hath received of his kind customers, and with
 the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in
 general, many thanks for their encouragement,
 which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a
 close and constant attendance to his business, with
 an obliging readiness to serve all who may please
 to favour him with their commands. He hath all
 kinds of Stays ready made in the newest and newest
 fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable
 terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may
 be also supplied with all kinds of French and
 Macclesburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the
 newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the
 Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays,
 in Broad Street, near the City Hall. 27 99

F O U N D

IN this City about ten days ago, a LOCKET
 BOOK, with some money in it. Whoever
 has lost it, may have it again, by applying to
 Joseph Lewis, near Backman's slip, and paying for
 this advertisement. 26 59

TO BE LET,
THE first floor of a genteel house, neatly
 furnished, near the Coffee-House.
 Inquire of the Printer. 23—

To the PUBLIC.
WHEREAS Barard Jackson, who formerly
 served me the subscriber as a clerk, is now
 discharged from my employ; there are to be paid
 all persons not to credit, or pay the aforesaid Bar-
 ard Jackson any money on my account.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE
NEW STAGE COACHES,
THAT constantly ply between New
 York and Philadelphia, the one sets
 out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New
 York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in
 Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut
 streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in
 Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday
 morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at
 Princeton the same nights, where they ex-
 change passengers, and return the next day
 to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia;
 so as to perform the journey in two days
 from New York to Philadelphia. The
 price for each passenger in the coach, thirty
 shillings, and out passengers twenty shillings,
 proc. each passenger allowed to take 14 lb.
 baggage, and above that, to pay two pence
 per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE
STILL continues, and sets out every
 Monday and Thursday morning, from
 Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and
 from the sign of the Cross keys in Phila-
 delphia, at the corner of Third and Chest-
 nut streets, and meet at Princeton the same
 nights, exchange passengers, and return the
 next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Phila-
 delphia, so as to perform the journey in two
 days. The price for each passenger twenty
 one shillings, and goods as usual, only each
 passenger allowed 14 lb. The passengers
 are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles
 Hook the evening before, as the stages set off
 early.
 It is hoped that this very expensive under-
 taking will meet with encouragement from
 all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may
 depend upon punctual performance, by the
 public's most obliged servant,
 24—
 JOHN MERCEEAU.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a
 certain Indenture of Mortgage, made
 and executed in due form of law, by John
 Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date
 the second day of May in the year of our
 Lord, one thousand seven hundred and six-
 ty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby
 given, that there will be exposed to sale at
 public Vendue, on the premises, on Tues-
 day the 29th day of August next, at ten
 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the
 directions of an act of the legislature of
 the colony of New York, entitled, "an
 act for the more effectual registry of mor-
 tgages, and for securing the Purchasers
 of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of
 March, 1774. All that certain piece or
 parcel of Land, Messuage, or Tenement,
 situate, lying, and being in the town of Go-
 then, in Orange county, and province of
 New York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the
 original division of said town, and is bound-
 ed as follows, (that is to say) beginning
 at a stake with stones about it, standing on
 the north west side of the high way leading
 through said town, and runs thence south,
 forty three degrees, and forty five minutes,
 west, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about
 it, thence north, forty six degrees and fifteen
 minutes, west one hundred feet, to a stake
 with stones about it, thence north, forty three
 degrees and forty five minutes, east, thirty
 feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence
 south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes,
 east, one hundred feet, to the place where it
 first began, containing three thousand square
 feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling
 house with other improvements, all which
 will be sold at the time and place aforesaid,
 unless the principal money, together with
 the interest due thereon, and secured by the
 said mortgage, be paid and discharged be-
 fore that time.
 WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming Grove, Fe- } 78—1703
 bruary, 23, 1775.

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL.
WHERE also are taught the useful and orna-
 mental Sciences of Geography, ancient and
 modern History, Logic, &c. kept near Kingsbridge,
 within fifteen Miles of New York, by the Rev. J. P.
 TETARD, late Minister of the Reformed French
 Church in said City who understands likewise to
 fit Pupils for College or any University. 27—